UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/601
29 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 73

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 46/46 J of 9 December 1991, the operative part of which reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"1. Emphasizes the need for strengthening the educational system in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 5 June 1967, including Jerusalem, and specifically the need for the establishment of the proposed university;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures for establishing the University of Jerusalem 'Al-Quds', in accordance with Assembly resolution 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, giving due consideration to the recommendations consistent with the provisions of that resolution;

"3. Calls once more upon Israel, the occupying Power, to cooperate in the implementation of the present resolution and to remove the hindrances that it has put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem 'Al-Quds';

"4. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution."

2. It will be recalled that the General Assembly first considered the establishment of the proposed university at its thirty-fifth session. At that session it adopted, on 3 November 1980, resolution 35/13 B, in paragraph 5 of which it requested:

> "the Secretary-General, in coordination with the Council of the United Nations University, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to study ways and means of establishing at Jerusalem a university of arts and sciences to cater to the needs of Palestine refugees in the area, under the aegis of the United Nations".

3. Since then, the General Assembly has adopted 11 further resolutions on the subject (36/146 G of 16 December 1981, 37/120 C of 16 December 1982, 38/83 K of 5 December 1983, 39/99 K of 14 December 1984, 40/165 K of 16 December 1985, 41/69 K of 3 December 1986, 42/69 K of 2 December 1987, 43/57 J of 6 December 1988, 44/47 J of 8 December 1989, 45/73 J of 11 December 1990 and 46/46 J of 9 December 1991) and the Secretary-General has submitted 10 reports (A/37/599, A/38/386, A/39/528, A/40/543, A/41/457, A/42/309, A/43/408, A/44/474, A/45/530 and A/46/540) on the steps he has taken in pursuance of those resolutions, including his efforts to prepare the functional feasibility study on establishing the proposed university that was first requested by the Assembly in its resolution 36/146 G. The position of the Government of Israel in regard to the establishment of the university is also set out in those reports.

4. As the Secretary-General has previously indicated (see A/41/457, para. 4), he believes that, in order to comply with the request addressed to him by the General Assembly, it will be necessary to complete the functional feasibility study initiated in pursuance of previous Assembly resolutions. To that end, after Assembly resolution 46/46 J was adopted, the Secretary-General again sought the assistance of the Rector of the United Nations University, who, at his request, made available a highly qualified expert, Dr. Mihaly Simai, to assist in the preparation of the study. The expert was to visit the area and meet with the competent Israeli officials, bearing in mind that Israel exercises effective authority in the area concerned.

5. In a note verbale dated 15 September 1992 addressed to the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations, the Secretary-General, with reference to the request addressed to him by the General Assembly, requested that the Government of Israel facilitate the visit of the expert, which would take place at a mutually convenient date. Recalling the position taken by the Government of Israel concerning the proposed university, as well as the clarifications already given by the Secretariat to the questions raised by the Israeli authorities (see A/36/593, annex), the Secretary-General expressed the opinion that such questions could be best discussed on the occasion of the visit of the United Nations expert.

6. On 23 October 1992, the Permanent Representative of Israel sent the following reply to the Secretary-General:

> "In this connection, the Permanent Representative would like to recall his note of 30 June 1992 1/ addressed to the Secretary-General, in which the position of the Government of Israel concerning resolution 46/46 J was clarified.
>
> "The Government of Israel has voted consistently against the above-mentioned resolution and its position remains unchanged. Accordingly, the Government of Israel is of the opinion that the proposed visit of Dr. Mihaly Simai to Israel would not serve any useful purpose."

7. In view of the position taken by the Government of Israel, it has not been possible to complete the functional feasibility study on the proposed university at Jerusalem as planned.

Notes

1/ The note in question addressed several resolutions, many of which have been the subject of other reports of the Secretary-General. With respect to General Assembly resolution 46/46 J, the note of 30 June 1992 said:

> "The position of the Government of Israel on this subject was clarified in a statement by the representative of Israel on 15 December 1983 (A/38/PV.98); in a letter of the Permanent Representative of Israel dated 22 May 1984 to then Under-Secretary-General Mr. Brian Urquhart; in successive notes verbale of the Permanent Representative of Israel to the Secretary-General, the last of which was dated 2 July 1991; and in the report of the Secretary-General (A/46/540).
>
> "The Government of Israel has voted consistently against this resolution for reasons outlined in the aforementioned statement and documents and its position remains unchanged. It is clear that the sponsors of resolution 46/46 J seek to exploit the field of higher education in order to politicize issues totally extraneous to genuine academic pursuits. Accordingly, the Government of Israel is unable to assist in taking this matter further."

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/602
S/24727
29 October 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 69
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 27 October 1992 from the Permanent Representatives of the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to forward herewith the text of the joint communiqué about the negotiations between the President of the Republic of Moldova, Mr. Mircea Snegur, and the President of Ukraine, Mr. Leonid Kravchuk, during the official visit of Mr. Kravchuk to the Republic of Moldova, signed at Chisinau on 23 October 1992 (see annex).

We should be extremely grateful if the necessary arrangements could be made to circulate as urgently as possible the text of the present letter and its annex as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 69, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Tudor PANTIRU
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Moldova

(Signed) Victor BATIOUK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Ukraine

ANNEX

Joint communiqué on negotiations between the President of the Republic of Moldova, Mr. Mircea Snegur, and the President of Ukraine, Mr. Leonid Kravchuk

On 23 October 1992, at the invitation of President Mircea Snegur, the President of Ukraine, Mr. Leonid Kravchuk, came to the Republic of Moldova on an official visit.

In the course of their negotiations, the two Presidents conducted an exchange of views on a wide range of issues relating to bilateral and international relations.

The desire of both States to strengthen and expand their traditionally friendly bilateral relations was noted. The parties discussed specific areas of developing mutually advantageous cooperation to meet the national interests and further the cause of reaffirming universal human values and the principles of international law in relations between countries. In particular, the parties reaffirmed the undertaking to observe, in their good-neighbourly partnership relations between friendly States, the principles of sovereign equality, non-use of force or of the threat of force, inviolability of frontiers, territorial integrity, peaceful settlement of disputes, non-interference in internal affairs, respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the right of peoples to self-determination, and faithful compliance with international obligations as well as of the norms set forth in documents of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

As a result of the negotiations, which took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and constructive dialogue, a Treaty on good-neighbourly relations, friendship and cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine was signed.

The parties unanimously consider that the summit meeting between the Heads of State of the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine has special significance. The treaty signed by them consolidates the principles of bilateral relations, assists the development of mutually advantageous cooperation in conformity with the interests and aspirations of the two peoples, and serves the strengthening of peace and security both within the region and on the scale of the European continent.

In building their relations upon principles of good-neighbourliness in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Helsinki Final Act, the Paris Charter for a New Europe and other CSCE documents, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine will contribute towards the cause of constructing a new, peaceful and united Europe.

The parties informed each other of the political, economic and social processes taking part in their countries, the progress achieved in carrying

out wide-scale economic reforms, in the transition to a market economy and in measures being adopted towards the social protection of the population, as well as of the guaranteeing of the rights and freedoms and the development of the distinctive identity of their national minorities living in the other party's territory.

Recognizing that economic and trade cooperation forms an important integral part of bilateral relations, the parties agreed that specific mechanisms governing such relations will be regulated by intergovernmental agreements.

President Snegur provided President Kravchuk with detailed information concerning steps being taken towards a political settlement of the conflict in the eastern parts of the Republic of Moldova, noting specially the positive role played by the four-State political mechanism and stressing the need to intensify its activities in that respect.

President Kravchuk reaffirmed his country's sincere interest in the earliest solution of this problem, stating that Ukraine will continue in future to stand for the strict observance of the principles of inviolability of frontiers, territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs and protection of human rights and the rights of minorities.

The parties noted that the conflict must be settled exclusively by peaceful political means and stressed the need to enhance the role of international mechanisms, and in particular of the United Nations and CSCE, in the search for a mutually acceptable settlement. The Presidents adopted an initiative to hold, in the nearest future, a special meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the four States - Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation and Ukraine - with the participation of representatives of the United Nations and CSCE.

The Republic of Moldova and Ukraine will pursue their fruitful cooperation within the framework of the United Nations, CSCE and other international organizations and will continue to consult each other regularly on matters of mutual interest.

Chisinau, 23 October 1992.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/603
S/24733
29 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 33 and 69
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 29 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

When I wrote to you on 4 September 1992 (A/47/421-S/24526), I informed you that the offer to send European Community observers to South Africa, made by the United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary on behalf of the EC, had been accepted by the parties in South Africa and that initially the European Community would send approximately 15 observers to be associated with the National Peace Accord. The EC also hoped to be able to assist Judge Goldstone and the work of his Commission by providing a small number of experts.

On 27 October, the European Community Presidency announced that, in accordance with the terms of Security Council resolution 772 (1992) and following their earlier offer, 15 European Community observers would be deployed in South Africa from 29 October onwards. The team members include police officers, lawyers and economists from the Community and its member States. Their role will be to seek, by their presence in situations of potential conflict, to prevent violence, defuse tension and promote peace. They will be operating in close cooperation with the National Peace Secretariat, as well as with United Nations and observer teams from other international organizations.

In addition, six police experts from the EC are joining Judge Goldstone's newly created investigative task force.

I should be grateful if this letter could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 33 and 69, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) D. H. A. HANNAY

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/604
29 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 75

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS

Report of the Secretary-General

1. This report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 46/48 of 9 December 1991, in paragraph 9 of which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to study and report on the feasibility, including costs, of establishing an annual peace-keeping fellowship programme for national peace-keeping trainers to be administered by the Secretariat.

2. In approaching this matter, the following general considerations were borne in mind:

(a) United Nations peace-keeping operations have been given increasingly complex mandates, combining tasks requiring military expertise with others, such as monitoring civilian police and human rights, supervising or conducting elections, and verifying the implementation of agreements concerning other sectors of public policy. Training for such a broad range of tasks would require a similar range of specialists, and a fellowship programme covering all aspects of peace-keeping as currently practised by the United Nations would be large, costly and difficult to administer. Such a comprehensive programme is not at present considered feasible. This report therefore focuses on fellowships for trainers of military personnel, who account for the largest part of United Nations personnel deployed in peace-keeping operations;

(b) The United Nations approach to peace-keeping has always been an empirical one, emphasizing flexibility. While a set of tried and proved principles, practices and procedures has evolved over the years, they cannot be translated into fast rules and regulations. To try to do so would fail to take into account the wide range of conditions that may be encountered in the field. Practical experience, therefore, remains an indispensable qualification for those who are given responsibility for training military (or civilian) personnel for peace-keeping duties. In that connection, some 40,000

troops and military observers from 61 Member States are currently serving the United Nations in the field and their number will soon be close to 50,000. Many more have already completed tours of peace-keeping duty with the Organization. Those personnel represent a vast reservoir of experience on which their Governments can draw in training new troops and military observers.

3. In the light of these considerations, a fellowship programme for peace-keeping trainers should enable the participants, first, to inform themselves about the fundamentals of United Nations peace-keeping and, secondly, to study at firsthand United Nations peace-keeping practice in the field.

4. The fellowship programme could thus comprise the following components:

(a) Preparatory individual study in the home country, based on a syllabus provided by the United Nations;

(b) A two-week seminar in New York, based on the seminars the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) has conducted in 1992;

(c) A one-month internship with a peace-keeping operation;

(d) A written report, which would give the fellow occasion for deeper reflection and provide the Organization with an indication of the programme's effect.

5. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/48, the programme would be intended for persons who are or will be involved in national programmes for the training of peace-keepers. Candidates would be nominated by their Governments. The usefulness of the programme would be enhanced if each Government nominated two candidates, who would be regarded as a team. Both candidates should normally be military officers, but one of them could be a civilian official, if civilians play an important part in the training programme of the Government in question. The fellows would be selected by the Secretary-General, giving priority to nominations from countries with little or no peace-keeping experience. About 20 fellows, that is, 10 teams of two, would participate in the programme each year.

6. The United Nations would bear the cost of travel and daily subsistence allowance of the fellows, as well as expenses for the seminar. Those costs are estimated at $15,000 per fellow. Their Governments would be responsible for insurance and would be required to assume responsibility in case of accident or other harm to the fellows. A stable financial basis would have to be established before the programme could be launched.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/605
S/24743
30 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 143
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND
HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 30 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you of the following.

Today, I have informed the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva session of the London Conference, the Honourable Cyrus R. Vance and Lord David Owen, that:

The constitutional framework proposed for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Geneva session of the London Conference is clearly a compromise arrangement. None the less, let us be unequivocal: the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina accepts the proposed constitutional principles outlined therein.

Certainly, we have concerns regarding some provisions, and we need to clarify details. Our negotiating team in Geneva will be responsible for this work. However, we believe our support needs to be clear and prompt so that the whole Geneva process can urgently move towards implementation and peace.

May I ask for your kind assistance in having this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 143, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

92-66560 4298a (E) 301092 011192

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/606
30 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 116

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS IRAN-IRAQ MILITARY OBSERVER GROUP

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG) (A/47/560).

2. As stated in paragraph 1 of that report, last year's report of the Secretary-General (A/46/744) set forth the performance report for the period from 1 October 1990 to 28 February 1991 and information on the disposition of some of the assets of UNIIMOG. The current report (A/47/560, sects. II-V, supported by annexes I-VII) updates that information with regard to the status of unpaid assessed contributions, expenditures for the operation through 28 February 1991, disposition of additional UNIIMOG property and the unencumbered balance and miscellaneous income.

3. In paragraph 10 of his report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, the Secretary-General notes that an appropriation of the amount of $2,384,000 gross ($2,178,000 net) authorized and apportioned in accordance with General Assembly resolution 45/245 for the period from 1 to 28 February 1991 is required, as well as the crediting of those same amounts from the unencumbered balance to Member States against their assessments.

4. The Secretary-General also notes that a decision on the disposition of the unutilized balance is required, taking into consideration the outstanding assessed contributions. As shown in annex II to the Secretary-General's current report, and summarized below, a net unutilized balance of $36,807,802 remains in the UNIIMOG Special Account:

	US dollars
Resources (appropriations/authorization, voluntary contributions in cash and in kind)	210 509 900
Operating costs	(167 286 511)
Credits to Member States (relating to appropriations and authorization)	(23 627 000)
Interest and miscellaneous income (including sale of equipment)	18 272 299
Outstanding assessments	(1 060 886)
Unutilized balance	36 807 802

5. As stated in paragraph 10 of his report (A/47/560), the Secretary-General recommends that $19,596,389 of the unutilized balance, or that part which represents the unencumbered balance of appropriations, be credited to Member States and that the balance of $17,211,413 be retained in the Special Account pending a decision by the General Assembly regarding the proposed Peace-Keeping Reserve Fund.

6. The Advisory Committee has no objection to the proposals of the Secretary-General as outlined in paragraph 10 of his report; however, it notes that the figure of $19.6 million is subject to further adjustment once the outstanding obligations of $3,003,407 as at 30 September 1992, as outlined in annex IV to the Secretary-General's report, are liquidated. In addition, the cash resources which back those obligations continue to accrue interest, as does the amount of $17.2 million which the Secretary-General proposes to retain. Consequently, future credits to Member States and other adjustments may be necessary.